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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEWTON NURSERIES

J. R. WOODHAM, Proprietor



INSPECTION—My nursery stock is inspected every season by the State Entomologist of the Agricultural College, and a health certificate accompanies every shipment of nursery stock.

Fumigation—I have an up-to-date fumigating house and fumigate all stock with hydrocyanic acid gas. This insures all stock to be free from any living insect pest.

NEWTON, : : MISSISSIPPI

REFERENCES—Any business house in the city of Newton, Postmaster, Express Agent or any of the officials of Newton County.

Please Read This Carefully

The Newton Nurseries were first established in 1890, and have since that time been under my direct supervision, during which time I have fruited and tested many hundred varieties both new and old, many of which were found in this and adjoining localities. This experience enables me to offer only the best varieties that are worthy of planting in our soil and climate. My purpose has always been to keep up to date with all new standard varieties. I carefully and constantly watch the different fruits giving close personal attention to grafting, budding and propagating, this insures protection to myself and to my customers.

Location—The Newton Nurseries are situated just outside the incorporated limits of the city of Newton on the Alabama and Vicksburg Railroad, 30 miles west of Meridian and 65 miles east of Jackson and G. M. and N. Railroad, 162 miles north of Mobile.

Shipping Season—I begin digging stock and shipping by November 1st, and continue until April 1st. Place your order as early as possible so as to give time to dig, carefully pack and ship promptly without rushing. Do not expect your order rushed through the same day it is received. Be reasonable. Please do **not** send orders after April 1st.

How Shipped—I have adopted the plan of shipping nearly all orders by express since the reduction in express rates has made it cheaper to bale and ship this way, rather than box and ship by freight, as the bales weigh only about one-half as much as boxes. Then, too, this insures a quick delivery.

Parcel Post—None but very small trees can be sent by parcel post, as the limit of 72 inches length—and girth prohibits large bales going by mail

Packing—Our stock is packed in the best way known to the trade, in bales or boxes according to the requirements of the shipment.

No charges will be made for packing and delivering at express or freight offices.

All customers are to pay transportation charges.

Terms—Cash must accompany all orders. **Positively** no stock will be shipped to unknown parties unless full amount of cash is sent; except when ordered by express C. O. D. Orders by express C. O. D. must have 20 per cent of the amount of the order in cash to insure the stock will be accepted. This is a convenient way as the express company collects and pays the amount for only a few cents extra.

How to Remit—By postoffice or express money orders, or cashiers' checks. Postage stamps will be accepted for small amounts.

Claims—All claims for errors, mistakes or dissatisfaction must be made on receipt of stock, otherwise such claims will not be granted. I stand ready to correct any mistake made by me, at any time.

Replacing Dead Trees—I make no promises to replace trees that die from careless handling or setting, or from causes over which I have no control. The customer who attends carefully to his trees giving them necessary attention never asks to have them replaced. I guarantee every order to be in first class condition when delivered at express or freight office. There my responsibility ceases. This is in keeping with the policy of all reliable nurseries.

Substitution—It will save time and correspondence if purchasers will state whether they desire us to substitute, in case any of the varieties ordered are exhausted. Those who are unacquainted with the different varieties will find it to their advantage to leave the selection, to some extent, to me. Tell what you want time of ripening, etc., and I will exercise my best judgment in filling your order. I never substitute orders unless requested to do so. Should your order call for any variety or size I cannot fill I will fill what I can and return every cent due you.

Mistakes—I use every precaution possible to have every variety true to name and label. It is mutually agreed and understood between myself and customers that

if any variety proves untrue to label I will refund only the original price paid for the stock.

Quality of Stock—Only the highest grades of seedlings are used in the Newton Nurseries. I don't offer to compete with the worthless stock that is shipped out from the many so-called nurseries. A few cents more for a tree worth the price asked is always cheaper than the worthless stock at any price. Remember the best is always the cheapest.

Buying Nursery Stock—Always buy your nursery stock from a good reliable nursery where the stock has been carefully inspected and fumigated. This will insure you against getting stock infected with insect pests as is often the case when you buy from unknown tree dealers and traveling agents.

When is the Best Time to Set Out Fruit Trees?—This is a question often asked: I have set trees of every kind from November 1 to April; and find by experience that there is no special time or date to set out trees. Setting out no deeper than they grow in the nursery, with good care and attention afterwards, is the cause of success.

Transplanting—Trees are frequently ruined by bad management after they fall into the hands of the customer. The roots should not be exposed to the sun and wind. If by accident they should be exposed, they should be soaked in water or buried in moist soil until revived. Should they be frozen, do not unpack them, but bury the entire box or bundle until thawed. If you are too busy to set them out as soon as received, cut the branches apart and cover the roots with earth well moistened until planting time. But it is better to drop every thing else and plant them at once. It is better to dig the holes and prepare fertilizer before going after the trees, as it hastens the planting. Holes should be dug 2 to 3 feet in diameter and 18 inches deep; the larger the better. Fill them with rich top soil, with a shovelful of rotted manure well mixed with the soil. Cut off all bruised or long roots to within 6 inches of the tap root, with a smooth slope cut from the bottom of the root. Spread out the roots in their natural position; never leave them crooked. Fill the loose soil well with the fingers between the roots, then tramp well around the tree. Do not plant any nursery stock only the same depth it grew in the nursery. If the soil is dry, always use water when set out; never set out in mud and water if possible to avoid it.

Pruning Trees—All new set trees should be pruned in the spring when sap starts, so that the tops will correspond with what has been cut from the roots. Neglecting this often causes the loss of immense quantities of trees. Side branches should be cut back to within 6 inches of the trunk. One-year trees should be cut off three or four feet from the ground, so as to form low heads, which will protect the trunk from the hot sun.

Cultivation—All new set out trees, vines and every kind of shrubs or roses should be well cultivated. Allowing the weeds and grass to grow around young stock checks its growth and often kills the trees. If you will do your part you will have but little complaint to make or blame the nurseryman.

Blight—For pear and apple the only remedy is to cut off the affected parts a few inches below where they are affected and burn. Spraying does not check or stop blight.

Examine trees in November and March every year for borers, and take out when small, and before they have injured the tree. If you neglect this even one year the borer becomes full grown and has injured the tree.

Keep rabbits from gnawing the bark by painting the body with blood in the fall, or in the absence of blood, wrap them with paper or broom sage two feet high.

For Insect Pest disease of any kind found on fruit, shade trees, shrubs, rose vines, etc., write to the entomologist at the agricultural college of your state. He can furnish you printed matter on diseases and spraying mixtures of all kinds. You can also write your congressman at Washington to furnish you bulletins on growing any kind of fruit. These bulletins are all free. I have no printed matter on the above is why I refer to them.

APPLES

The varieties offered in this list have been selected from hundreds of different varieties tested on my own grounds during several years; the best varieties ripening in succession that are suited to the soil and climate of the Southern states. Apples succeed best on soils having a red clay subsoil. Dry basin soil is a good place for apple trees. Apples require a good strong soil and should be cultivated annually to keep down weeds and grass. If the soil is poor it should be fertilized with barn-yard manure or straw and leaves from the forest, with acid phosphate and potash. No regular crop should be grown in an apple orchard but a splendid plan is to sow cow peas broadcast after the middle of July.

Apple trees can be set out from November till last of March and should be planted from 18 to 25 feet apart, each way.



Bonum

Early Harvest—Large, bright yellow, tender and juicy and of the highest quality; indispensable, even in the smallest collection. Also known as Yellow May; the first to ripen, June 1 to 15.

Red June—Medium deep red, oblong, with splashes of yellow, juicy tender and highly flavored. This is an old and well known variety which continues to be in great demand. Ripens from June 15 to July 1st.

Early Red Margaret—Small to medium, rather flat; skin yellow, with dark red stripes, of high flavor, strong grower and desirable, and ripens June 20 until July 20.

Striped June—Medium, red striped; tree a strong grower, good bearer, ripening during June.

Horse—One of the best known apples, large, green; acid fine cooking and drying. Tree thrifty and productive. Ripens through July.

Reagan—Medium to large, red striped, tender, juicy and sweet; immense bearer, one of the best eating apples known; tree a strong grower and young bearer; ripens during July and August, lasting six weeks. This apple is known over the state under many different local names, as Day, Clark, Boler and Jack.

Summer Queen—Large, oblong, green with red cheek; yellow, flesh fine flavored. One of the most desirable August apples. Should be in every collection.

Simmons—Large, red striped, sub-acid very juicy; one of the best cider apples known. An old variety brought from South Carolina to this state in 1810; ripens in August and September.

Bonum—Large, dark and red stripes on lighter ground; sub-acid rich and delicious. Ripens last of August to September. This apple should be planted by everyone as it ripens when other fruits are gone.

September Red—Medium, red, yellow, flesh fine quality, thrifty grower and heavy



Reagan

bearer, ripening during September. This apple has been selected from 30 varieties as being the best of its season.

Vates—Small to medium, juicy, highly flavored and aromatic; good grower and immense bearer; an excellent dessert fruit and perhaps the most valuable late cider apple. Ripens in October.

Newton—Medium, green, pale red cheek, tender, good quality, ripens in October and keeps well; early and heavy bearer.

This is decidedly the best late apple I have ever grown, and the demand for it continues to increase with each season.

Bill Arp (Doolittle)—Large, red cheek, mostly covered with deep crimson and white dots; flesh yellow, tender and sweet, of best quality; tree strong, upright grower. Ripens during September and through October.

Ford—Large, red striped, medium quality; ripens last of September or first of October; origin unknown; grown by W. M. Ford, of Bezer, Smith county, Miss., who says the tree came from Texas many years ago. Known around Laurel as Parker. Growth of tree and fruit resembles Ben Davis.



September Red



PEACHES



A sand loam or sandy hillsides or red clay soils are best suited to the peach, but will adapt itself to almost any soil if well drained. Plant one year trees, cut back to single stem or switch to 12, 14 or 36 inches, as you prefer. A low headed tree is the best for the life of the tree and for fruit. Remove the soil from one or two inches deep around the tree in fall and examine for the borer; examine again in spring, then hill up the soil one foot high around the trees and remove again in fall. The apple borer is entirely different; they cut into the heart of the trees and live



Early Wonder

for two years. Look after them in fall and spring, running a small wire after them in their run.

Set out 16 to 20 feet each way. My peach trees are all budded in seedling stocks. I offer no seedling peach trees for sale.

Early Wonder—Medium white with red cheek; very juicy and tender; cling stone. The earliest of all to ripen; last of May. This is the same peach that is so extensively advertised by the Kittrell Plant Co. of North Carolina as Neva Myss. A good early peach for market.

Mayflower—Medium; deep red; good quality; one of the earliest ripening last of May to June. Originated in Copiah county, Miss. Ripens just after Early Wonder. This peach is claimed by some nurserymen to be the same as the Early Wonder. My experience in testing each has proved it to be an entirely different variety.

Greensboro—Large, white, red cheek; a fine and desirable fruit. Ripens middle of June.

Rex—A large, yellow, red cheek, semi-cling, very fine, ripening about the time of Greensboro.

Mamie Ross—Large white, red cheek, fine flavor, ripening about the time of Carmen.

Alton—Fruit large; pale straw color, with a delicate pale red cheek, melting, juicy and one of the highest quality. One of the very best early peaches. Ripens in June 15 to 20.

Carmen—Large, white, bluish red cheek, rich, melting, delicious flavor; heavy bearer, ripening last of June. No orchard should be without this variety.

Belle of Georgia—Medium, skin white, with red cheeks; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor. We consider it one of the best varieties for eating. The tree is a rapid grower and comes into bearing at an early age. Ripens middle of July; freestone.

Duggar's Golden—Large, yellow, clingstone, with red cheek; one of the most beautiful. This has been our best canning peach for years. Ripens middle of July.

General Lee—Large, Yellowish-white, mottled and washed with carmine; flesh creamy white, red at the stone, very melting, juicy and excellent; clingstone. Ripens July 1 to 20.

Thurber—Medium, white, with light crimson mottlings; flesh juicy, vinous and



Belle of Georgia

of delicate aroma; texture exceedingly fine; freestone. Ripens July 1 to 15.

Elberta—Very large; skin golden where exposed to the sun, faintly striped with red; flesh yellow, very fine grain, juicy rich, sweet and splendid flavored. Ripens July 15.

Gilbert—Large, oblong, white freestone, has red cheek. Ripens last of July till August 1st. A very desirable late peach.

September—Large, yellow, red cheek, clingstone. A peach of the finest quality. This peach will ripen in August. It should be included in every order.

Hudson's October—Large, oblong, white, with pale red cheek; almost identical with Stinson's October. A more reliable and better fruit.

The dates of ripening are given for central Miss. They ripen earlier south and later north.

The above varieties are the best of over 20 years selection.

FIGS

No fruit is more valuable than the fig. They come into bearing very early. They can be planted closely, 10 to 12 feet apart. The fig is a heavy feeder and requires rich, well fertilized soils. They should be planted on the high soils or near buildings to protect them from freezing and being winter killed. When young fig trees are received during winter, they should have straw or manure around them to protect them against cold and being killed when set out. It is better to bury the entire tree in dry soil and plant in the orchard after frost is out in the spring.

If figs are planted during fall or early winter, cut back to near the soil and cover the entire stud with soil until spring; by doing this the figs will be sure to grow.

✓ **Lemon**—Large, yellow, lemon colored, a fine and desirable fruit.

most delicious of all and the hardest; will stand more freezing than other varieties; the best for preserves and canning. The business fig of the south.

✓ **Celestial**—Medium brown, sweet; the

MULBERRIES

They succeed on almost any kind of soil, but require strong, well cultivated and heavily manured land to be profitable. They bear at 2 to 4 years old. Set 30 to 40 feet each way.

A few mulberry trees should be planted on every farm for poultry and hogs. They make a quick growing shade tree around the barn. Set out 40 feet each way. 27 trees for one acre.

✓ **Hick's Everbearing**—Large, black, ripening from May 1 to August, lasting 3 to 4 months; fine for hogs and poultry.

✓ **Downing's Everbearing**—Larger than Hick's and immense bearer for about 2 months. Does not last as long as Hick's.



Pears succeed best on strong clay soils or moist basins where there are only a few trees grown; in or near the yard is well suited to them. They require rich soils. It is best not to cultivate, but keep the soil covered with coarse manure, straw and leaves, to keep down weeds and grass. Set out 25 to 30 feet each way or in single rows 18 to 20 feet apart.

After testing many kinds, I only offer the following; they are worth all others



combined. The northern and foreign varieties are almost a total failure here. I have failed to get a satisfactory early pear yet, after testing many kinds.

The only remedy known for blight, is to cut off the blighted limbs about one foot below where it is blighted, and burn the cut off parts.

Garber—Fruit resembles the Keiffer in size, appearance and quality, but the tree is of more open growth. Comes in ahead of the Keiffer. A seedling of the Chinese Sand pear. Very juicy and delicious. Ripens during the entire month of September. Very strong, upright grower.

Keiffer—Fruit large to very large; skin yellow, with bright vermilion cheek; flesh brittle and very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good; tree very vigorous and prolific; begins to bear when four years old. Matures from September

to October. The best of all varieties for canning and preserves.

Leconte—Large, yellow, tender and melting. The best eating pear of all the others, ripening during August.

Chinese Sand—Large, yellow, fine for cooking and preserving. Tree has never been known to blight buds out very early but rarely fails to bear a crop of fruit. These pears are being extensively planted in the south and especially the lower south and near the coast. Ripens in October

JAPANESE WALNUTS

The Japan walnut succeeds in the southern states. The tree is very handsome, has a large, spreading top. It makes a useful as well as a very ornamental tree. The nuts are borne in clusters of from ten to twenty. The shells are moderately thick, but the kernels are very sweet.



There is no fruit that succeeds better than plums. The Japan type is especially fine and desirable; trees thrifty and rapid growers, bearing at two and three years. They succeed on any soil suited to the peach. Set out 16 to 20 feet each way. Examine for the borer same as peaches.

Red June (Red Nigate)—Medium to large; deep vermilion red; with handsome bloom; very showy; flesh light lemon yellow; slightly sub-acid; half cling; pit small; a vigorous, upright, spreading tree. Ripens June 1 to 15.

Abundance—Large, round, slightly oblong, sometimes verging to heartshaped; skin yellow, overspread with bright red and light purplish bloom; flesh yellow, and of good flavor; cling. Fruit an exceptionally good keeper. Tree vigorous and productive. Ripens June 15 to July 10. One of the best for home use or market. This is among plums what the Keiffer is among pears; the very best.

Wild Goose—Large, somewhat oblong; bright vermilion red, juicy, sweet, good quality; cling. Ripens middle of June. A very showy and fine fruit prolific bearer. One of the best of the Chickasaw type of plums.

Excelsior—Large; red; tender and juicy. The most sure bearer of any plum known; ripening middle to last of June.

Terrell—This is probably a seedling of Excelsior. The tree is a strong, healthy grower, very similar in character of growth to Excelsior and also like Excelsior in that it is a heavy annual bearer. The fruit is of large size, 1 1-2 to 2 inches in diameter, nearly round, ripening middle of July.

I have dropped from my list the Kel-



Abundance, Best of All

sey, Satsuma, Burbank, Wickson and many others after trying them for several years. I do not consider them worth growing on account of rotting and other bad qualities.



There is no fruit that succeeds better than grapes. They bear annually and abundantly, commencing at three years old and never miss a crop. Why should anyone be without this fruit? They do best on hilly or sloping soils, with red clay subsoil. Never plant them in rich soil nor where they are shaded. They must have sunshine. They should be set out in rows, eight feet apart, and the rows twelve feet wide. Place strong posts on the rows and two small wires for them to run on, the first wire three feet from the ground, the other about two feet above. Prune one-third to one-half of the old wood in February.

Moore's Early—Medium, black, sweet and tender. The earliest of all to ripen. Vines of dwarf growth, should be manured a little heavier than other varieties owing to the slow growth of vines.

Wyoming Red—Medium red, a rich and delicious, almost equal to Delaware; vines of slow growth.

Concord—Bunches and berries very large, blue-black, with bloom; skin thin and cracks easily; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality good; very prolific and a vigorous grower. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties for general cultivation.

Niagara—Bunch and berry large; is greenish-yellow in color; flesh sweet, and of good quality. Its remarkable size and fine appearance, together with its good shipping qualities and earliness have given it much popularity as a market variety, vigorous and prolific; early. One of the best market varieties.

Brighton—Large, bright red, very sweet and delicious; a strong grower, succeeds well; should be in every collection.

Ive's Seedling—Bunches large, compact often shouldered; berries medium, oblong, dark purple, and when fully ripe quite black; flesh sweet, juicy and makes an excellent red wine; strong grower.

The above grapes all ripen from July 1 to August 1.



Cambell's Early

Bullace or Muscadine Type of Grapes

This is a type of grapes peculiar to the south. They succeed on many kinds of soils. Set out 40 feet apart. Train to a strong stake for one or two years. Keep all side branches rubbed off the main vine during the spring so as to grow only one or two vines five or six feet, then train over arbor constructed of durable material. They should be well fertilized and should never be trimmed.

Scuppernong—Bunches composed of eight or ten large berries, bronze color when fully ripe; flesh pulpy and sweet, with peculiar, agreeable musky flavor; quality excellent. August.

James—Large, black, sweet and of the best quality. Begins bearing at two or three years, ripens during the entire month of September. I call special attention to

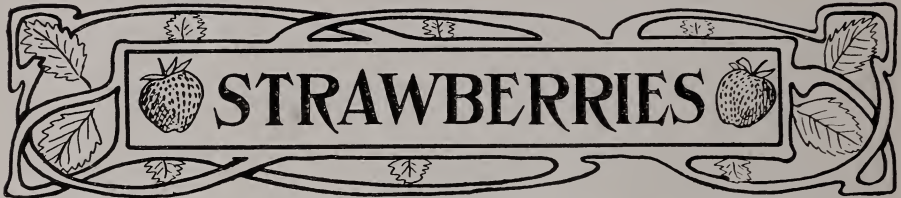
this fruit because it is the earliest and heaviest bearing of all the Scuppernong type; bearing at two years old. All Scuppernong vines should have the James planted near them as the polanizing of the James makes them more prolific. If customers only knew the value of the James grape they would never leave them out of their order.

RASPBERRIES

The raspberry is adapted to most any good soil. They can be planted in rows 6 feet wide and 4 feet part.

Guthbert Red—Medium, good quality; one of the best for the south.

St. Regis Everbearing Red—Bears immense quantities of fruit and lasts a long time. Succeeds well in the south.



Strawberries grow well on the stiff flat pine lands of the south or upon any good garden soil. New ground soil of one year's cultivating grows them well.

Strawberries must be kept well cultivated all summer and until late fall al-



Lady Thompson

lowing no grass to grow among them. It is better to use commercial fertilizer than barnyard manure.

Set in rows 4 feet wide and 12 to 18 inches in row. Everyone should grow a few strawberries as they furnish such delicious fruit when no other can be obtained.

Excelsior—Early and productive, good family variety. Requires rich soil for best results.

Klondyke—Very large, productive. A standard market berry. The best berry for shipping grown in the south.

Lady Thompson—Very large, best quality, ripens a long time during the season. The best strawberry of all for family use. Too tender for shipping.

Aroma—Very large, ripens some later than the others. Makes few plants, hence it is always hard to furnish these plants

PECANS

The pecan is fast becoming the most popular of all nut bearing trees. A first class pecan tree one year old from graft 3 to 4 feet on roots 3 to 4 years old

when carefully planted, fertilized and cultivated will commence bearing after planting from 4 to 6 years. Pecans succeed on many kinds of soil, especially on rich bottom or basin soils that are dry. They will not grow on wet soils.

They can be successfully grown on hills and hill-sides and many other places around homes and barnyards where no other trees can be profitably grown. In planting trees for shade I would suggest the pecan; since they make an attractive shade and are at the same time the most profitable of all trees.

No home or farm should be without pecan trees. By good cultivation and heavy fertilization they will bear quite young. Plant 50 to 60 feet each way in orchard. If planted in a single row they can be 30 feet apart.

I grow as fine well rooted trees as can be found in the south.

Stuart—Very large, oblong marked with dark color, shell medium thickness, flavor rich and sweet; nuts averaging 40 to 60 per pound. One of the earliest and heaviest bearers. No one will make a mistake in planting largely of this variety as it

succeeds better on the different soils, especially on the clay soils of the northern portion of the cotton belt.

Bass' Paper Shell—Very large, long and thin shell; fine flavor, early and heavy bearer. A very promising new variety.



SHADE TREES

Shade trees planted in grass sod or along road sides should have large holes, three or four feet, and filled with rich soil from cultivated lands. They should also be cultivated for several feet around for several years to insure a good healthy growth. Where soil is very poor should be kept manured until satisfactory growth is made.

Carolina Poplars—A rapid growing shade tree, largely planted as street and avenue trees, where shade is wanted in a few years. Very much like our native cottonwood, a very tall, slender growing

tree; can be cut back and pruned to make better shade and lower head.

Lombardy Poplar—A tall, rapid growing tree; very hearty, resembles the Car-

olina Poplar only is taller and more upright.

Silver Leaf Maple—Foliage bright green, silvery white beneath. Makes a quick and desirable shade. Best suited to rich soil.

Umbrella China—A low spreading tree making a large dense shade in 3 or 4 years. Succeeds almost everywhere where a large dense shade is wanted. The most desirable of all shade trees.

EVERGREENS

Magnolia (Southern Magnolia)—The large broad leaved evergreen of our swamps, the most ornamental of all broad leaved evergreen trees. Grows from medium to large with large thick, glossy leaves.

Irish Juniper—An evergreen growing from ten to fifteen feet high in a perfect column, resembling a pillar of green. This is the finest evergreen for cemeteries. It becomes more beautiful each year. Will grow and thrive with neglect and drought better than any other evergreen.

Rosedale Arborvitae—This handsome variety recently originated in Southern Texas, is now attracting a great deal of attention throughout the south. It is of very compact growth and forms a symmetrical, well rounded head. The foliage is of a dark bluish-green cast that makes it unique and distinctive in appearance. Very desirable.

Cape Jessamines—An evergreen shrub with bright, glossy leaves, covered with white blossoms, of a very pleasant fragrance during June, and also blooms in September. A noted shrub of the southern gardens.



SHRUBS

CREPE MYRTLE.

(*Lagerstroemia indica*).—A well known hardy deciduous shrub or small tree. Will grow anywhere. Produces great clusters of flowers all summer. The lilac of the south. As a tree, either for planting in groups, avenues or single specimens, it is the most gorgeous and attractive flowering tree we offer. Crepe Myrtle is especially desirable for planting in boundary borders, ornamental groups, screens and shrubbery groups around buildings. Can be kept trained into almost any shape or size tree desired.

Crimson—Strong upright grower, large regular formed flower clusters, bright crimson. Desirable for training into tree form.

Dwarf Crimson—A new variety especially desirable for planting against buildings along with evergreen shrubbery or planting in shrubbery groups, large compact flower clusters. Grows in compact bush form; profuse bloomer, dark crimson flowers.

Pink—Upright growth, large open flower clusters. One of the best and most profuse bloomers.

Purple—Upright growth, medium sized flower clusters, lilac purple shading to bluish pink as flowers fade.

White—Medium growth, large open flower clusters. Clear pure white. Handsome as specimens on lawns.

The five above varieties make a beauti-

ful design grouped together or planted in hedge row.

ALTHEA, OR ROSE OF SHARON

These are grand flowering shrubs. There is a wide range of color and not a day from the middle of July until September—a time when so few other shrubs are in bloom. that Altheas are not aglow with flowers. They have no insect enemies, grow well anywhere, are splendidly suited for shrubbery borders, for colony plantings and hedges. The planter who uses them freely makes no mistake.

Boule de Feu—Double Red

Bicolor—Double white, with red marks.

Joan of Arc—Pure white, very double.

Peoniflora—White with cherry red center, very floriferous.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora—Produces in July immense panicles of pure white flowers which last for several weeks; a most valuable shrub. A large

bed of this plant makes a most striking appearance. This shrub should be grown in rich ground and cut back severely during winter. It will then produce magnificent flowerheads.

Abelia Grandiflora (Rupestris)—One of the most satisfactory broad-leaved dwarf shrubs. Graceful, drooping stems and branches are covered with dark, glossy leaves, in the winter assuming a metallic sheen. Produces an immense quantity of tubular-shaped white flowers about an inch long, which are borne in clusters from the last of May until frost.

SPIREA.

Van Houtte—A graceful shrub, produces a profusion of white flowers during March.

Anthony Waterer—A crimson flowering shrub; continues to bloom during the entire season. Prices of the two above spiraeas, 25c each.

HEDGE PLANTS

HOW TO MAKE A PRIVET HEDGE

Prepare the ground by plowing or spading to the proper width and depth. Open the trench 12 inches wide by 15 inches deep. Apply to this a liberal amount of well rotted stable manure and if this is not available bone meal or some high-grade fertilizer. Mix the manure or fertilizer thoroughly with the soil. Set the plants in a straight line in the trench one foot apart. Set the plants about one inch deeper than they originally stood in the nursery row. Firm the earth well about the roots.

level off, and then cut the plant back to within 4 inches, of the ground. In the spring after the plants have made a growth of 6 to 8 inches, cut off one-half of this growth, both side and top, and proceed in a like manner with each succeeding growth until your hedge has reached the desired height and width.

Amoor River Privet—The true variety. This far surpasses any other evergreen privet. It does well in many sections of the north and east. For the south it is far superior to the California Privet, which loses its leaves during the winter whereas the Amoor River Privet retains its bright colored foliage during the entire year. The Amoor Privet is without doubt the most popular evergreen hedge plant of the day. It is of rapid growth, adapts itself to almost any soil not too arid or extremely wet. If properly treated a hedge may be secured in two years after planting.

Note—Hedge plants will be trimmed ready for planting unless I am instructed otherwise.



Privet

ROSES



All the roses offered in this list are everblooming, or monthly blooming. My list of roses is small but contains the very best varieties of every shade and color desirable in cut flowers and bouquets. I have tested hundreds of varieties and find so many a complete failure and many others of no merit whatever.

Grafted Roses—Nearly all roses offered are grafted on strong growing roots as our best roses are weak growers, and when grafted their blooms are much more abundant, richer in color and bloom well the first season.

Grafted or budded roses should be watched to see that they do not send up sprouts from the roots below where they are grafted as the sprouts or suckers are different from the rose buds and should be cut off under the soil as soon as found, as they will outgrow the graft buds. My prices on grafted roses are as low as first-class stock can be grown. They are far superior to the weak roses from greenhouses on their own roots. All roses when set out should be cut back near the ground.

Marechal Neil—Deep chrome yellow; always deeper in color and better grown when grafted or budded. This is the most desirable of all yellow climbing roses. Strong grafted or budded plants.

This rose should be planted by every one.

Reine Marie Henriette (Noisette)—A rampant climber; fine in bud, free bloomer, in color a bright red; one of the most desirable red climbing roses for the south. often sold as Red Marechal.

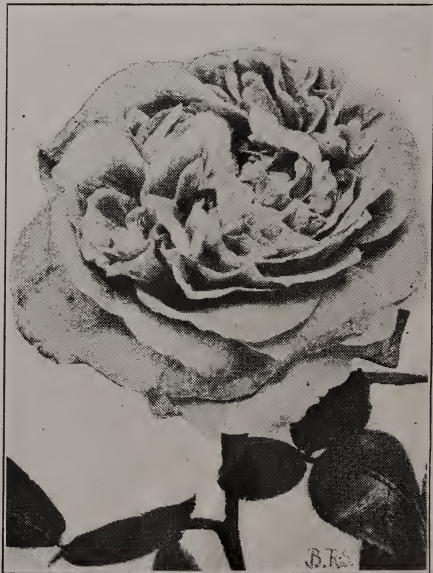
Climbing Kaiserine (Mrs. Robert Perary)—Climbing hybrid tea. This is without doubt, the grandest of all white climbing roses. It is the first and only pure white hardy and everblooming rose, and as such meets a demand that has never before been supplied. It is a strong, rapid grower. Long pointed buds.

Louis Phillippe—A most beautiful red rose, almost always in bloom; sure to please everyone. Price 25 cents.

Maman Cochet—One of the best new roses. The growth is vigorous, with rich healthy foliage; the extra large flowers are produced on long stems, beautiful pink.

Safrano—Deep yellow, fine pointed buds, beautiful bush, heavy and constant.

Bon Silene—Pink, a most beautiful shape. Buds very fine.



Paul Neyron



Etoile de Lyon (T)—Yellow, large, full flowers, deep yellow with good buds and large double flowers.

Baby Rambler—The Crimson Rambler in dwarf form with the same clear, brilliant ruby-red color. Hardy and healthy everywhere, attaining a height of twenty inches, and blooming in profuse clusters until frost, and throughout winter if taken indoors.

Paul Neyron—(H. P.)—The best pink hybrid perpetual grown in the south. Vigorous, upright bush growth, producing immense light pink flowers on long stiff stems. Firm, globular bud opening full and double. Keeps well after cutting.

Etoile de France (H. T.)—Color vivid crimson with darker shadings, fine cupped formed bud, opening into a most vivid red double flower. Deservedly named the Star of France. Moderate growth, spreading bush, good foliage, free bloomer.

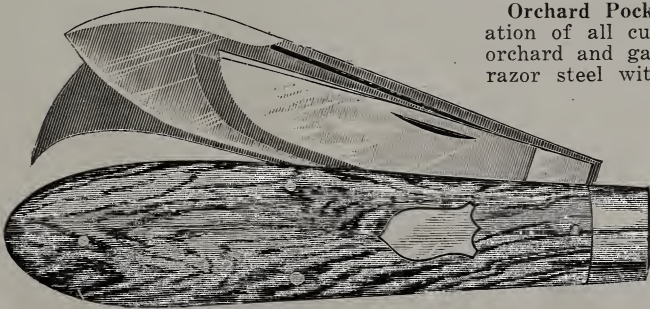
American Beauty Rich red, passing to crimson, very delicately veined and shaded and surpassingly fragrant.

Special Notice—As you will see I have not exaggerated the descriptions of anything given in this catalogue. Since the establishment of my business I have always tried to adhere strictly to the principles of honest and upright dealing, and condemn the policy of many nurserymen in overestimating what they have for sale.

By the use of this method my business grows from year to year. Each season brings many new customers and the old ones remain the same.

KNIVES AND SPRAYING

Owing to the difficulty in finding good knives, I am offering the three following for sale. I have used these almost exclusively in my business for 20 years and know them to be the best high grade knives on the market.



Orchard Pocket Knife—A combination of all cutting tools needed in orchard and garden. Made of best razor steel with silver bolsters and brass lining. A splendid knife to carry in the pocket for every day use.

SPRAYING

My experience for the past few years has proved beyond a doubt that first class fruit can not be grown without spraying. By comparison I find the fruit to be more abundant; of a superior flavor, richer color and free from insects of any kind.

It will pay to spray if only one application is used during the dormant season but it is more satisfactory to spray several times, continuing until the fruit is nearly grown.

Cost of Spraying—A good spray pump carrying a high pressure of air sufficient to force the spray to the top of the highest orchard tree costs from \$25 to \$40.

Spraying Continued

Never buy a cheap spraying outfit, as it will not give good results and your time and labor will be lost. I would suggest that each neighborhood form a club and buy a good outfit. This enables each one to have the use of a good machine with little expense.

I shall be glad to assist any of my customers or neighborhood clubs in purchasing a first class outfit.

These machines are shipped from Ohio, and should be ordered early so they can be shipped by freight.

Insecticide sor Spraying Mixtures.

I would suggest the use of Commercial Lime-Sulphur Solution instead of the home-made mixture, which is rarely satisfactory. Commercial Lime-Sulphur can be bought in any of the large cities in 10, 25 and 50 gallon barrels.

Dry Lime-Sulphur in 25, 50 and 100 pound cans. Dry arsenate of lead in 5 and 10 pound cans.

I shall be glad to quote prices on the above materials to be shipped from the city nearest you.

Dormant spraying should be done from December 1st until February 15th, or before buds begin to open. For this use 6 to 8 gallons of lime-sulphur solution with enough water to make 50 gallons. Dry lime-sulphur use 12 pounds to 50 gallons of water. After buds begin opening use 1 to 2 gallons lime-sulphur solution with 2 to 3 pounds dry arsenate of lead to 50 gallons water.

Fifty gallons of this mixture should spray 40 to 50 average size trees. The cost of spraying each tree should not be more than 5 to 10 cents per season. While the fruit will likely be worth several dollars more per tree.

For further information write to the experimental station in your state and get printed matter and all advice necessary on this line.

KNIVES

Nursery and Orchard Pruner—A strong knife with wooden handle and razor steel blade. Exact size of cut.

Kitchen or Paring Knife—Black ebony handle, 3½ inch blade, mounted with strong ferule. The best knife for kitchen or in the home for general use, I have ever found.

